

Home

Aug 13 1910

Dear Tom:

Reached here all O.K., last night and found Mother quite well - as well as I had expected certainly and no special indication of peculiar weakness. What a joy it is to be with her, and in the old home.

Bob met me at Station and read over in but a few minutes - since then some in "not running" & his car - later and then came in on their way back from -
quarantine. This afternoon - Mother & I will sleep in on the hill.

As well as water & other conditions for a few days and write you again - what I think and you may count on me to tell you - any time - I am in sleep - you know - have written.

Have written Mill & Cora for a visit - and told him if he can't come twice - to come once - you are here - what will be like -? I said the first half of September - hope he can come twice and

we shall visit him in Persia - I will
then have three visits with him.

Tell us from Alice - say Charles is better and
Janie has not yet come down with the
mumps.

Well - we did have a fine trip together
and I tell you I am glad you could
take it. It means well to us that
we can yet estimate.

My baggage came through all right - nothing
missing.

I hope you appreciate the care up a
right and that you will find
the work a satisfaction.

See you in a few days.

With much love from the old home,

affectionately

John

New York City

August 22, 1910

A.W. Halsey

The Rev. H.G. Underwood, D.D.
Seoul, Korea

My dear Dr. Underwood:-

Your letter to Dr. Brown under date of July 18th which has reference first to Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. Fletcher and the expenses connected therewith, and second in relation to educational work at Seoul, received. The first matter referred to, the expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Mills and Dr. Fletcher, was taken up in Dr. Brown's letter to the Mission of August 12th, which you have doubtless received by this time. The second matter you refer to, educational work at Seoul, Dr. Brown will have to grapple with himself. I am merely acknowledging the receipt of your letter and taking the opportunity to convey to you my best wishes. Also in the same mail came a letter under date of July 21st, from Mr. K.L. Kimm, stating that you had asked him to communicate with Dr. Brown regarding fire protection supply from the Seoul water works for the John D. Wells Training School. I thought you would be interested to know that this letter had been received. Dr. Brown will take it up immediately on his return which will be early in September. I trust you are well and very glad to know that you are wise enough to take a vacation. This is precisely what I expect to do this week. It has been, however, a great pleasure to work in the office all summer. We have had many delightful visitors, missionaries, travelers, men and women from all over the land and all over the world. We have had many interesting problems which at times have taxed our energies, our thought and our patience. We have had some delightful sessions of prayer in connection with our noon-day service and we have been reminded by cablegrams of how one and another of our great workers are passing away. The death of Dr. Jessup of Syria, of Dr. Silliman of Cohoes, N.Y., and Mr. Converse, of Philadelphia, came within a week. Then followed the announcement of the death of old Mrs. Wilder, who had been on the field for more than half a century. Then the death of Dr. Thomas Wallace, of Mexico, who had spent nearly a half a century in South America and Mexico, and then the announcement of the going home of Mrs. Helen Nevius. This took me clear way back to my Seminary days. I well remember the day Dr. John Nevius spoke to us in Princeton Seminary. He had a benevolent face, a gentle voice, a kindly spirit. He was, indeed, a man of God. It is stated that in both the case of Dr. Jessup and Mrs. Nevius their last words were in the language of the people with whom they had labored for so many years, Dr. Jessup crying out in Arabic the expression, "My God," and Mrs. Nevius' last word in Chinese being "Jesus has come." It is sometimes said that we are sending out a better type of missionaries today than formerly. I doubt it. We sent out some poor missionaries in former days. Alack-a-day, we send out some now. But I doubt if ever we send any better all-round Christlike, self-sacrificing men and women than those whose names I have mentioned above.

We have still before us the settlement of the Irvin case over which I am much troubled. I have read your letter with great interest. I have read Dr. Irvin's ninety-page letter with interest, with surprise, with pain, and I think I must be frank in saying, with a deep conviction that his usefulness in the Korea Mission is ended. Of course I shall wait until the Committee meets and we hear both sides of the question, but taking his own point of view, it seems to me that his day of usefulness in the Mission has passed. What a pity that we have to spend time in such matters when the great problems of the Kingdom demand every ounce of our strength and every bit of grey matter that we possess for their solution. I trust you and Mrs. Underwood are well. I can assure you that you have a warm place in my affections.

Very cordially yours,

A.W. Halsey

(from microfilm reel #283, Vol. 242, (Part 5), letter #88)

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The Rev. Samuel A. Moffett, D.D.,
Muncie, Indiana.

My dear Dr. Moffett:-

On my return to the office I find the following letter from the Rev. Ernest F. Hall, whom I had asked to persuade Mr. Lyman Stewart to provide a house for Mr. Curtis.

"I have recently consulted with Mr. Stewart in regard to providing money for the Curtis House in Korea. He tells me that he is not able to attend to the matter at the present time. I had some hope that this would be accomplished when I first spoke with him about it, though he gave me no definite assurance, other than that he would consider the matter. The time limit which he set for securing the rest of his missionaries was August 15th. I do not know what he will do after that date, though I fear that he will not care to prolong the time. It might be well for you representing Korea, to write him from head-quarters suggesting that since the money has not been taken up for the support of the missionaries and the providing of other houses, perhaps he will be willing to put \$5000. into a house for Mr. Curtis. I hope that he will put the money into the work under our board somewhere and I believe that a letter from you to him in regard to the matter would be in order."

Instead of writing Mr. Stewart direct, I recall that you stated that you intended to see him personally. I think you can handle the matter more wisely in this way, and will leave it to you to do so. If you cannot see him, will you not write him.

Cordially yours,

A. J. Brown

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RECEIVED

SEP 13 1910

Brown

GRANDMOTHER YUN'S COLLECTION.

The Sin Dai church was in debt. The new building had, as usual, cost more than they had calculated and the pastor's and ~~school~~ ^{school} teacher's salaries "ate up" all the Sabbath collections. The men were ~~discouraged~~ discouraged and had about given up, but the Bible woman, with a persistence true to her sex, gathered the women in a special meeting and told them of the sinfulness of debt, especially in churches. She and her husband had collected all they could from the Christians and now someone else must try his hand.

Old Grandmother Yun waited for one of the younger women to volunteer but in vain. Then she sat up straight and declared that if no one else undertook it she would get a bag and go from house to house among the Christians and ask for rice till she collected enough to pay the debt.

A unanimous vote of support and encouragement was passed and off the old lady started. As her load grew heavier her heart grew lighter, so that her rheumatic old back was able to carry quite a load of contributions. No one could refuse, even though there was not a cash in the house every house had rice. A little less pressure was used on the cooked rice as the bowls were filled ^{for} on the tables and no one missed what went from the rice box to the collection bag. At any rate Grandmother Yun did what ~~the church~~ all the men in Sin Dai church could not do — she raised the debt.

J. Miller,
per W.M.

1910

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
YUBA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY
TO THE
STOCKHOLDERS OF SAID COMPANY

Presented at the Annual Meeting of October 8th, 1910

To the Stockholders of the Yuba Con. Gold Mining Company.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your Board of Directors respectfully presents this, its Report of the Operations and Business of the Company, under its management and supervision.

As you are aware, the present board has been in office nearly two years. During its incumbency, it has endeavored to further the objects and interests of the Company, by every means in its power, and has spared no possible effort to make the enterprise a success. It has several times been necessary for the Company to give its promissory notes to banks and others, for want of current funds wherewith to meet its obligations. In such cases, it has been the rule that the creditor has required the personal indorsement of the members of the Board, who have in this way been made secondarily liable for nearly Ten Thousand Dollars of the debts of the Corporation, although they have received no benefit not shared by the whole body of Stockholders. At different times, certain of the Directors, having made large cash advances from their private funds to tide the Company over dangerous places, have accepted the stock of the Company in satisfaction of their claims; thus relieving the Company of large amounts of indebtedness. That the Directors have, in these repeated emergencies shown an unflinching belief in the merits of the property, and in the ultimate success of the enterprise, should greatly stimulate the courage of the Stockholders at large, many of whom have, at times, manifested but a wavering kind of faith.

As the stock of the Company is, by the terms of issuance, forever non-assessable, it is obvious that the only way in which the Directors can raise money for the Treasury, must be by the selling of Treasury stock; and this has been but a precarious resource, chiefly on account of the competition of a vast number of oil companies, all promising, and many paying, very large dividends. The extremely high capitalization of this Corporation, has been a very great objection, in the view of many possible investors, and has aborted many prospective sales. But the best has been done that could be done, in the circumstances from time to time, and lacking the active co-operation and assistance of the Stockholders generally, who doubtless could have stimulated interest in the Company, and favorably affected the market for its stock, if they had truly appreciated their duty, as well as their interest, as partners in the enterprise.

There now remain in the Treasury, Five Hundred and Ninety-nine Thousand and Five Hundred and Eighty (599,580) shares of the Company's stock, or approximately one-seventh of the original capital. To economize this

last reserve, and to make it saleable under present conditions of competition and of the money market, to the best possible advantage, has been matter of serious consideration; and the Directors have finally decided upon the plan, which will be presented at this Meeting for consideration and action, of creating a fund of "preferred stock," to be offered for sale at a rate considerably higher than the basic valuation of the common stock, as fixed by the terms of consolidation. It is the opinion of the Company's attorneys, that an Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation should be adopted at this meeting, providing for this preferred issue. The amount of stock which it is proposed to favor with a preference as to dividends, will not exceed one-half of the remaining Treasury stock, or, precisely, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (250,000) shares. A larger issue would tend to defeat the purpose in mind; while the amount named, if all sold, would not seriously interfere with the prospective profits of the rest of the stock. The terms of the proposed preference are as follows:

"The authorized capital stock of this Corporation is Four Million Dollars, divided into Four Million (4,000,000) shares; par value, One Dollar each. Of said capital stock, Three Million, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand (3,750,000) shares shall be Common stock, and Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (250,000) shares shall be Preferred stock; which latter shall be issued upon the following terms, provisions and preferences: Whenever any dividends are declared out of the profits of operation, there shall be declared and paid upon the issued Preferred stock of the Corporation, preferred dividends of Six (6) cents per share on said Preferred stock, before any dividend is declared or paid on the Common stock; provided, that in no case shall such preferred dividend exceed in any calendar year the amount of Six per cent. (6%) upon the par value of said stock. The said preferred stock shall participate equally with the Common stock in all dividends declared in addition to the said preferred dividend.

The corporation reserves the right to redeem any of said Preferred stock at any time, and to convert the same into Common stock, upon paying the holder of such Preferred stock the par value thereof, with accrued dividends unpaid, and issuing him Common stock in an equal number of shares, taking up and cancelling said Preferred stock.

When considering the Financial Statement presented herewith, it should be borne in mind, that were there an estimate made by some disinterested and competent authority, of the aggregate value of the Company's various possessions, including Water Rights, Timber Lands, Mechanical Plant, in addition to Ore exposed in the various workings, and the demonstrated and probable reserves, there would be shown a very heavy balance in favor of the Company, despite the large expenditures chargeable. It is also worthy of note, that none of the officers of the Corporation, excepting the Superintendent at the mines, receives any salary or pay whatever; and that there is no charge for the office space and facilities now enjoyed by the President and Secretary. During the current year, the total charge for "Office Expense" has been only \$300.00; which includes the pay of an expert bookkeeper and accountant, and all printing, postage and stationery.

Seeking a Superintendent, the Board was so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Daniel J. McFall, who is regarded by competent judges, as one of the most capable of California miners, and almost unrivaled in the handling of Nevada County properties. He assumed charge of the property in January, 1910, and under his able, energetic and economical administration, the Yuba Mine has begun to realize the expectations and predictions of those familiar with its character and history, and in spite of a multitude of obstacles and drawbacks, including an almost entire lack of "working capital," has produced hitherto to the amount of the working expense of the mine, while allowing an extensive exploration and development of new ore bodies at no cost to the stockholders—a very unusual feat, considering the inadequate equipment of plant for close and cheap working. A detailed Report by Mr. McFall will be appended hereto.

In concluding this Report, and as one result of nearly two years of close attention and study, this Board reaffirms its belief in the very great merit of the Yuba property, which requires only the assistance of adequate finances, to become one of the leading mining estates in America.

This Report is respectfully submitted:

(Signed) The Board of Directors of the Yuba Con. Gold Mining Co.
 Per WILLIAM C. WALLACE, Secretary. Per JOHN M. CHASE, President.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

On September 30th, 1910.

Indebtedness:

Promissory Notes	\$ 6,002.57	
Merchandise Accounts	3,886.42	
Advances by Directors and Officers (not including amounts for which stock was taken in payment)	33,962.44	\$43,851.43

Bullion Account

Bullion Produced under present ownership; prior to January 1, 1910	\$ 27,046.39	
Bullion Produced under present Superintendent:		
Prior to April 1, 1910.....	\$ 3,827.60	
Since April 1, 1910	22,525.12	
	\$26,352.72	\$53,399.11

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND MANAGER AT MINE.

To the Board of Directors of the "Yuba Con. Gold M. Co."

Gentlemen:—On assuming the active management of the Yuba Mine, at Meybert, on January 1st, 1910, the Directors had provided a fund of One Thousand Dollars, for reopening the Yuba Mine.

I found there had been ten employes on the payroll during the preceding month of December, and after crushing the ore extracted by them during that month, it left a deficit of \$708.00 for December month.

This deficit was paid in full from the small amount advanced by the Yuba Company, and left me only a balance of \$292.00 to begin the work of reopening the mine.

I found the Yuba property in a very dilapidated and run-down condition; so much new material had to be bought and improvements and repairs made, that it has been practically like opening up a new mine.

I found the hoist-cable unsafe, and a new one was purchased and installed. The fire protection being inadequate, a new fire hose was purchased, and fire-monitors installed to the best advantage for the protection of the Company's property.

New machine drills of both the hammer and piston type had to be purchased to replace the old worn-out machine drills then in use; also new air-hose, drill-steel and other tools.

This had to be done, in order to cheapen the operation of mining, and to make it possible to work the mine at a profit.

Considerable improvements and repairs had to be made to the mill; which were absolutely necessary to increase its efficiency and cheapen the milling of the ore.

Ten new, self-locking steel cams were installed in place of the old-style keyed, iron cams in use. A new grizzly was put in, to eliminate shoveling the ore.

The mill-plates, being badly worn, were replaced with new silver-plated plates; also new splash and lip plates were installed, and distributing boxes and quicksilver-traps put in.

The mill was run with water taken from the lower flume only, under fifty-seven feet head, and a large amount of water let run from the upper pen-stock under 187 ft. head, to the lower penstocks, under 57 ft. head; causing a loss in head of 130 ft., and a useless wastage of water and power.

One hundred feet of nine-inch pipe was installed, connecting the fifteen inch compressor-pipe with the mill-wheel, and both the high and low heads are now used to the best advantage for running the mill; and although this has been an exceptionally dry season, the twenty stamps have been kept running continuously; also the compressor.

Both forges in the blacksmith-shop were run from the air-compressor, and when the compressor was temporarily stopped, it would cause a loss of time—practically a stoppage of work—in the blacksmith-shop. So I have installed a blower run by Pelton wheel, which gives continuous power.

The high tramway from mill-level to mill, was unsafe, so I have put in extra timbers from twenty to forty feet long, to support and strengthen it. I have built an addition to the cook-house, and laid in about fifty-five cords of wood for winter.

There was a large leakage of water from the drain-tunnel into the lower levels of the mine, caused by blasting a hole through—some three years ago—from the top of the 100-foot level stopes, to the drain tunnel. This opening was never properly dammed, and caused a large amount of unnecessary pumping from the lower levels. Have put in a cement dam, and pumped in mill-tailings; which has stopped about all this surface water from running into the mine.

These, and other improvements, have caused an extra expenditure of some \$5,333.00.

About the first of last April, we began running twenty stamps continuously, and since then the mine has been on a self-sustaining basis, and the work done has been essential to the proper opening of the mine.

The water in the shaft is now between the 300-foot and 400-foot levels; but the water-ejector is now running steadily, and is rapidly unwatering the mine. I recommend that a crosscut be driven on the 300-foot south, from a point at the bottom of the big raise, westerly twenty or thirty feet, to cut the foot-wall vein that showed so well above, on the 200-foot .

The work of retimbering the south 500-foot drift should be continued. This work had to be discontinued last April on account of a scarcity of timbers. I consider our chances excellent there for good ore.

The north 500-foot drift should be extended, and the north 500-foot west crosscut looks so promising that it should be driven ahead, with good prospects of soon cutting the vein.

The shaft should be unwatered to the 900-foot level, and intervening levels opened up.

A crosscut is now being driven easterly on the mill-level, to cut a vein which outcrops on the hill, and which is undoubtedly the "Salathiel" vein. In fact, I have followed this outcrop and have connected it with the "Salathiel" croppings near our saw-mill. The croppings show strong, from one to five feet; and some of the samples taken therefrom show free-gold. We will cut this vein in our crosscut, in twenty or thirty feet farther, and as this vein is all intact, and approximately twelve hundred feet of backs to work on, it should of itself make a big mine.

You have also good tunnel propositions on the "Hathaway," "Mayflower" and "Gray Eagle" claims, with a central plant at the "Yuba."

The plan to economically work the "Gray Eagle" claims would be to drive a tunnel northerly on the vein, into the mountain from a point across the river from the "Yuba" mill, and on a level with our mill-level. A fair grade of ore shows in a shaft at this point, and would give between six hundred and seven hundred feet of backs for stoping. These tunnels would all be driven on veins, with prospects of profits from the start.

With this work properly under way, there would undoubtedly be exposed ore bodies sufficient to keep a very large mill running continuously, for an indefinite time.

Since taking over the management of the "Yuba Mine," I have been greatly handicapped by a scarcity of funds to properly and energetically carry on the work. In fact I have not been able to draw one-third of my salary. I have really had no financial assistance from the Company, and have had to practically carry the indebtedness of the mine on my own personal credit.

Sufficient funds should be immediately provided, to pay off the indebtedness here, amounting to \$5,500.00. I have enough to do, to actively manage the mine, without carrying the financial burden and I cannot longer submit to it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) D. J. McFALL.

Stockholders and others are informed that the Company is now offering a limited issue of Twenty-five Thousand (25,000) shares of Preferred stock for sale at Forty cents (\$0.40) per share. The price will be advanced when this issue is sold. Common stock is still offered at Twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per share.

WILLIAM C. WALLACE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Please tell the Koreans
of this - A. P. M. L. C. 1910.

Copy of a letter from #212
Mr. Tom. F. Jenkins, Suichien,
North Kiangsu, China. — Mr. Jenkins
was in Heng Yang in August, 1910.

Oct. 14, 1910.

He stopped over at Chanai
Kuan as we planned and were
there for Sunday. [Left Heng Yang
en route to Peking by rail.] We
met the young Korean missionary
and were very well pleased with
him. He seemed to be a nice
fellow and the Chinese Christians
there spoke very highly of him
— said he was a good man
and kind and gentle. [He was
sent by the M. E. Christians in Korea
in July 1910.] From the way these
Christians regarded him and

...know of him, & judge that
there is not such an attitude
on the part of the Chinese there
towards the Koreans as will
keep this man from doing good
and effective work. I judge that
a man of the humble mind
that he appears to be, will
be able to accomplish a great

deal. [It had been suggested in Mukden, that the
Chinese would look down upon the Koreans.
They must go with a humble mind.]

He has so far evidently earn-
ed very little Chinese and he
could not talk to me.

We were very much grieved
at one fact at Changhaiwan
and we fear its influence on
this young Korean missionary.
It seems that the Sabbath
there is not kept as it should
be - that there is little or no

2.

short, in that direction — and that on this point, conditions are very different from what they are in Korea. He felt the difference in the Christian atmosphere.

After service Sunday morning, we sat and talked quite a while with some of the Christians. He asked them the hour for afternoon services. "There is no afternoon service." "How is that?" "We are all so busy that we cannot get off for more than one service on Sunday!"

He asked if Christian shops were not closed on that day, but it seems they are not.

we felt in different it was
for services in Korea, whence we
had just come, where on the
Sabbath the business of the
Christian is worship!

I fear for the cold, leading
power of such influence (of
provised and attractive Christian
men) on this young missionary.
Can he - will he - stem that
tide? Perhaps you can use your
influence with those who will
be able to encourage and help
him. At any rate, let others of
his friends in Korea know his
danger and pray for him.

I trust he will be able to ac-
complish a great work for the
Master in this land. On this
very subject of the Sabbath he
can help the professed believers
there.

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Korean Christians in Mexico.

Written by Mr. Pang - I have omitted & sometimes changed
He went to Yucatan last year. things - L. H. S.

In the year 1905, 1033 Koreans, including men, women & children were brought to Yucatan, Mexico, then an agent, under 4 years' contract for labor in the different farms and plantations.

[These plantations are devoted to the raising of hogs which is the great export.]

[Condition of people, miserable. Two classes; owners and slaves or native Indians. More than half the population in slavery - not allowed schools or churches.]

In the same way, the Koreans were badly treated by their masters during the four years' time. Their wages were so small, hardly enough to support their families. Their tasks were very hard under the burning sunshine.

These thousand Koreans were kept in more than 25 plantations and they could not visit each other even a short distance until last April, when they were free because their contract had expired.

Our merciful God never forgets such unfortunate people. He chose good active Christians to work among the Koreans, those who have already been converted in Korea. One of these men, Mr. Kim Che Sun, tried to get free from his plantation for the purpose of preaching the gospel to his country-men, but the master did not allow him to do so; therefore his plan failed, but he persevered honestly to

2.

his companions who stayed in the same plantation. At first every Korean disliked Mr. Kim and refused to receive his preaching and said, "If God is merciful and powerful, why does He not relieve us from such miserable conditions?" Then Mr. Kim replied, "We are all sinners, therefore we must have much suffering in this world, by which we will be restored to our right minds and souls. These hardships are only training our souls and minds and bodies. Have you not heard what Jesus said in Bible? 'Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God: for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither

tempteth He any man.'

Soon after this some of them began to confess their sins but the others still refused and they did not want to associate with the Christians, even they did not eat at the same table. But the story of the gospel is powerful, so finally 31 Koreans in that place were all converted to Jesus Christ.

These new converts wanted to send out their evangelists to other places for preaching but the master refused because he is a Catholic and he did not want anybody to preach another religion.

3.

One Sunday morning, the master, [contrary to his custom] called them to work but they refused. The master sent them into prison but even the two youngest boys, whose ages are between 14 & 15, refused and said, "We cannot work on Sunday, even if our lives will be lost." Finally the master promised them to keep Sunday and he allowed them to send out their evangelists to other places. They sent out four men among themselves and paid their travelling expenses. These 31 Koreans spent over \$500 (Mexican) during the ten months time for Christian work.

Three poor Korean evangelists
have been preaching round in
all places where Koreans were
staying; they have told the
story of salvation through
faith and love, so that
Christianity has been
increased more and
more. Now they have 250
active Christians and have
established one mission home
in Mexico City and five
meeting places outside of the
city.

Church, coming as they do from a sincere Japanese
observer, albeit an experienced pastor and a deeply
spiritual man, speak for themselves:

Ryōzan, near Seoul, Korea.

Oct. 31, 1910

... I thank you very much for your letter
introducing me to missionaries in Korea. I
arrived here Oct. 22. ... Since then I have been
preaching every night (to the Japanese) in
Ryōzan, Seoul, or Jinseu. In Seoul 10 or 11
seekers came forward one night, and there were
many more seekers at Seoul before I came.

At Ryōzan, my headquarters, there are now
60 inquirers...! But the little Japanese church
here is in a sad condition, the Christians are
weak and like sick men, therefore I will stay at
here a month or more to make the Church stronger
and more united... After my work is ended here
I will go to other places preaching the gospel and
bringing the blessing of our Lord and if anywhere the
people wish me to stay, I will stop at that place
some weeks or a month and work there.

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... I hear that the special evangelistic campaign for the Koreans is going on well and that they have more than 2000 Inquirers already. I have much sympathy for the Korean people. They are just like lost sheep. If God will send me to them, I will go to them & live among them and help them and teach them the love of our Lord Jesus Christ.

... The sky in Korea is very clear and fine, the climate is much warmer than on the Main Island of Japan. My greetings to Mr. Hoskins & all the Christians.

Ryōzan, Seoul, Korea
Nov. 21, 1910.

Since arriving in Korea I have been working steadily in the evangelistic campaign for the Japanese. The Japanese Church at Ryōzan has been without a pastor from the beginning, & has been carried on by a few struggling members. Indeed it resembles the Corinthian Church in not a few respects and is in a somewhat serious condition. There is however a comparatively large number of Inquirers here and their state is hopeful.

At Seoul, under Pastor Otani's guidance with Judge Watanabe's help & that of his wife & other

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Christianity is making good progress. 50

There are also not a few Japanese speaking ^{Korean} officials among the Inquirers connected with the church.

I believe it will be possible to have a united Japanese & Korean Church here some day. According to the newspapers the number of Christian converts among the Koreans has decreased since the Annexation, but from what the Missionaries say the decrease was very slight indeed, and in fact some say there has been an increase.

From now on it looks as if we were really going to have peace. Many of the Koreans are abandoning their old customs & costumes and becoming quite modern in their attire. The Korean women are now beginning to appear in the streets with uncovered heads, & the men with their hair cut short.

The Korean church is certainly very much in earnest. How much definite knowledge the Christians possess, I am unable to say, but as far as keeping Sunday, ^{is concerned} contributing liberally to Church support, & faithful attendance at prayer meetings, they are far ahead of the Japanese church.

Lately I visited a Korean church without a pastor at a place called Gunzan. The Christians take turns in preaching & exhorting one another, so

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so that there has been no decline whatever
in the life of the church. On the contrary I find
that at the weekly prayer-meetings, many of the
believers experienced a revival of their faith, not
without tears.

I hope to be able to arrange the
affairs of the P'yŏngan Church by the end of this
month, but it may be January before I can
return to Hokkaido. Please pray for the
blessing and power of the Holy Spirit on my
work here.

Pray give my greetings to the pastor,
the session and the brethren & sisters of the
Church at Asahigawa.

P'yŏngan, Seoul, Korea,

Dec. 14, 1910.

... I met Dr. Gale & Dr. Underwood today.
Dr. Gale told me that as a result of the special
campaign among the Koreans in Seoul, there were
5000 Inquirers besides several more thousands as
a result of house to house visitation. Dr. Underwood
said he thought 4000 and been brought in at
the meetings and 4000 by the visiting, making 8000
in all. I could not go to Pyungyang, so I sent

52.
your letter to Dr. Moffett. He wrote to me very
kindly in reply and told me that during the last
week great blessings had been enjoyed in his
field. He had been long absent & had only just
returned from America.

The Japanese Church in Seoul is in
a very good condition. There are 40 or 50 inquirers
connected with the church and among them are many
high government officials and their wives.

I think the Evangelistic work in
Korea is far ahead of that in Japan.

Greetings to all the Christians and
the Woman's Meeting.

N. Sakamoto.

Respectfully,

Ida G. Pierson.

(Mrs. G.P.)

Asahiyama, Hokkaido, Japan.
Dec. 27th, 1900.